

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

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# THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1885.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE funeral of General Grant was all that the most effusive display of grief could make it, and on the whole it was in good taste besides. In this respect it stood in sharp contrast to that *fete des fous*, with which France so recently interred her great poet and patriot. The advertising element was suppressed carefully, if it really made an attempt to vent itself. The number of persons who witnessed it, if not quite the three millions of New York arithmetic, was no doubt the greatest that ever came together for such a purpose. And the representative character of the assemblage was all that it ought to be. The President, the two surviving ex-Presidents, members and ex-members of the Cabinet, generals of both sides in the war, representatives of the national legislature, of the navy, of several state and municipal governments, of all sorts and kinds of interest and of all classes and sects of people, were in attendance on a ceremonial that could not but prove exhausting to human strength, however judiciously managed. On the whole New York did her part well and with fine judgment; and it is to be hoped that she will not spoil everything by passing round the hat when Congress meets, to get it paid for.

In many parts of the country there were services on the day of the funeral, and orations in commemoration of Gen. Grant's services were delivered. If not an orator himself, our dead soldier was the occasion of much oratory in other men, and not since 1876 has there been such an outpouring of American eloquence. The best of these addresses, so far as we have seen them, are those of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Dawes. It would be impossible to designate more exactly than Mr. Blaine has done the exact elements of strength that gave Gen. Grant his place in history, and his fully recognized claim on the regard of his countrymen. As we read the oration at Augusta, we are inclined to regret that Mr. Blaine ever turned his attention to political life. His doing so cost the country a Bancroft of a more philosophical cast of mind, if one of less capacity for industry.

PERHAPS the most touching and most memorable tribute to General Grant's memory is the proclamation of the chief of the Cherokee nation announcing his death. It says: "The name of General Grant is associated with the awakening of a great nation's conscience, and with the exhibition on a vast scale of that spirit of brotherly love and charity which is the test and proof of human progress. Aside from the reasons which call tributes of respect from all the world, the Cherokee and other Indians have especial cause for sorrow in the fact that General Grant was at all times, and especially when their rights were in peril, their firm and constant protector and friend. To several chiefs he was personally known, and was by them regarded with profound affection and reverence. It was General Grant who initiated what is known as 'the Indian peace policy,' a policy which had for its main feature the treatment of 'the red man' as a man, entitled to man's natural rights and privileges, and subjected to control by the same means and influences as other men."

MR. BAYARD'S friends seem to feel the need of making some kind of apology or explanation for his conduct in the matter of removals and appointments. Mr. Bayard was a shining light among the Civil Service Reformers of his party, before he got into office. He wrote to a true believer last December: "It is certainly my hope that the methods which have built up the abuses we see on every hand in the government, may not be followed by the expected authorities; if they are, the election will have been to little

purpose, and not worth the effort it has cost. The Civil Service of ministerial offices will gain in efficiency and reliability from nothing so much as a sense of conscientious moral independence, and a release from a slavish obedience to the dictates of the machine, which takes their money and destroys their manhood. I look hopefully to the inauguration of these reforms." Who would have expected that the author of such a letter would at once have used the patronage of the State Department to pay his political debts at the expense of the country and its mercantile interests? And yet this is exactly what Mr. Bayard has done since he became Secretary of State. It has been one of the compensations attending the burden of a Democratic administration, that Mr. Bayard has come to be known at his true value, and that the glamour which a certain class of young and romantic politicians tried to associate with his name has been removed finally.

"But," say his friends, "the State Department in his hands is going to do great things. Look at the wise directions he has sent out to the consuls; look at the admirable rules, as revised and amended, which are now set up for the whole diplomatic service!" It is unfortunate for these eulogists that these instructions and rules are from ten to twelve years old, and have been changed since Mr. Bayard came into office only to the extent that such changes have been customary every three or four months, as occasion may arise.

Of the higher grade of postmasters, Mr. Cleveland has removed 193; of the lower, Mr. Vilas has turned out 2,540. This is proceeding with a fair degree of rapidity, and justifies the view of General Davis, who comforted his fellow-Democrats with the remark that this administration has made more changes in five months than any other since President Lincoln. Yet Mr. Curtis felicitates the country on the evidence that Mr. Cleveland is not going to make the "clean sweep" his Democratic friends would like to secure from him. We observe that the Boston *Advertiser* admits it is too soon to pronounce upon this administration's policy in the matter of Civil Service Reform. It says: "A year or two will tell whether Mr. Cleveland really means to put the Service on a business basis, or whether he is intent on getting his kind of Democrats into all the public offices." And it admits that if the latter is the intention he will have set no precedent that will embarrass the Republicans in making their "clean sweep" in 1889, if they should elect the next President.

THE Civil Service Reform League comes to the aid of the President with a definition of "offensive partisanship" which saves many of his appointments from the censures to which the Republican newspapers have treated them. The League defines it as "the obtrusive partisan conduct of a public officer." It is therefore an offence which no one of the new officials can have committed before his appointment; and the League asks Mr. Cleveland to "apply the same test with perfect impartiality to all public servants, whether belonging to one political party or the other." That is to say, they ask him to reestablish the famous "Rule V.," which made Civil Service ridiculous in President Hayes's time. We hope he will have the good sense to do nothing of the kind. Public officials have the same rights under the Constitution as other people have, and one of those rights is to do just as much and just as little for their party as they choose. So long as their activity does not interfere with the discharge of their public duties, and so long as they do not employ the machinery of the office which they control to forward party ends, there should be no interference with their conduct. General Davis, for instance, is not to be required to give up the editorship of the *Doylestown Democrat*, because Mr.

Cleveland has seen fit to make him an official in Philadelphia. The public would not gain in any respect by requiring that; and we must say that we know of few better country newspapers than his. Any attempt to treat the public officials of the country as having forfeited their political rights by taking office, should be met with the united resistance of all parties. The country has no use for political eunuchs.

MR. WHITNEY proposes to take the three unfinished cruisers off the hands of Mr. Roach's assignees, and have them finished at the direct expense of the government. This is well enough for Mr. Roach's creditors, as they could not get so much for these vessels in any other quarter, as the government's share of Mr. Roach's estate would amount to, if it were simply put among the creditors and made to take its chance of an assignment. But it is rather inconsistent with Mr. Garland's opinion as to the character of Mr. Roach's contract with the government. Mr. Garland declared that the contract was so viciously worded in the case of the *Dolphin* as to be entirely invalid. But exactly the same wording was employed in the case of the cruisers. The vessels are not constructed under any authority whatever from the government, if Mr. Garland is a sound lawyer. The government has nothing to do with them but to sue Mr. Roach or his assignees for all the moneys advanced to him on account of this supposed contract. But Mr. Whitney calmly ignores the opinion of his brother in the cabinet, and says that he will do what the contract says the government may do with the cruisers, if they are not finished within a given time. And in this Mr. Whitney probably shows himself a better lawyer than Mr. Garland.

THE investigation of the Coast Survey Bureau seems to have brought to light a state of things which is far from creditable to Prof. Hilgard and his associates. The work of this bureau is one of which Americans have every reason to be proud. Since Prof. Dallas Bache took charge of it, more than fifty years ago, it has achieved results which were the fruit of perseverance and of faithful attention to duty which were not bounded by the mere requirement of the law. The vast work of making the whole Atlantic coast as safe to commerce as accurate charts and surveys could make it, was completed, and that of dealing with the rest of our long and inhospitable coast nearly so. It is painful to be told that the later history of such an undertaking has been stained by small acts of peculation, by the drunkenness of prominent officials, by a disregard of the government's rights of property, and by a careless indifference to the requirements of the law. Of course it remains to hear from the inculpated officials in their own defence; and we sincerely hope they may be able to clear away the cloud resting on their names. We know of nothing that has been alleged to their discredit before this, and we always have understood that they enjoyed the confidence of the scientific world.

THE Civil Service Commissioners have investigated the charges made against Mr. Aquila Jones, the postmaster at Indianapolis, by the local association of Independent Republicans. They find them unsubstantiated by the facts, and report that Mr. Jones has complied with the law. This is not surprising; the last campaign sufficed to show that this sort of Independent Republicans are not the people to trust with any one's character. The school in which they have been trained is one of suspicion and distrust. Where James G. Blaine did not escape Aquila Jones need not wonder that he was slandered.

THE English, with their usual stupidity, are not able to see that great change in the spirit and policy of our government which Mr. Curtis declares must be patent to everyone. A London weekly remarks upon the removal of Mr. Bret Harte from his consulship: "Few things are more objectionable in the present workings of American politics than the principle which, on the accession of one President, removes from every office in the state

the officials who had been appointed by his predecessor. . . . It does seem as if a system were self-condemned indeed which, in obedience to a ridiculous and corrupting routine, deprives of his office one of the most brilliant and distinguished of American citizens."

WISCONSIN also has made the experiment of a high license law with good results. There has been a reduction of several hundred in the number of saloons in the State—a reduction as great as in Iowa under the prohibitory law. Nor is this the only gain from the law. There is a great increase in the revenue derived from the saloons, which thus are made to contribute more heavily than any other interest to the cost of government. At the same time, under high license there is far less illicit traffic in liquor. Every man who pays high license enters the service of the community to enforce the law, as he cannot afford to have his dearly bought privilege enjoyed by others who have paid nothing. And as forfeiture of his license follows any breach of the law on his part, the large amount he has had to pay makes him much more observant of the law than are the saloon-keepers under any low license system.

THE reports from Virginia show that in spite of their control of the whole election machinery of the state, the Bourbons are not able to disguise their anxiety over the coming election. The fact that a Democratic administration is in power at Washington is not so much a help as a hindrance to their usual methods of procedure. They are afraid of compromising the Administration by any proceedings like those of two years ago in Danville. The refusal to retain in his post-office one of the authors of the Copiah county massacre in Mississippi has advertised the Virginian candidates for office that they must keep their hands clear of murder at least. In Virginia a political scandal would do much more harm than in states farther south; and our Virginian Democrats will be obliged to affect a virtue, even if they have it not. At the same time they have left them a large margin for underhand dealing with the election returns, and they must have undergone a sudden and unaccountable change if they do not make use of it.

It is not the defeat of Mr. Fitz-Hugh Lee, their candidate for governor, that they most fear. It is the election of a legislature that will send Mr. Mahone back to the national Senate. They are willing to trade votes for governor in exchange for votes for members of the legislature.

SOMEBODY has taken the trouble of counting up the executions, legal and illegal, which have occurred in this country in the first six months of the current year, and comparing them with the figures of 1884. It appears that in 1884 there were 193 lynchings, an increase of nearly a hundred over 1883. But in half of 1885 the number was 99, of which 75 were in the Southern States and 24 in the North. Texas has nearly a third of the whole number. In the Northern States east of the Mississippi there were but three instances in which a mob "took the law into their own hands," and all of these in Ohio. The popular feeling about horse-stealing in some parts of the country is shown by the fact that that crime ranks next to murder as a provocative to mob violence.

On the other hand, there has been a marked decrease of legal executions, only forty-two persons having been hung by the sheriff in the above six months, against a total of 123 last year. The proposal of some philanthropists to put an end to capital punishment sounds funny in view of this exhibit of public feeling on the question. The existence of that penalty and the belief in an adequate enforcement of the law probably saves as many lives from mob violence as are taken in the due course of law.

WHILE the wheat crop, both of fall and spring sowing, shows so great a shortage, the prospect is now of the very best for the other two great crops,—corn and cotton. Both promise yields above the average per acre, and the acreage itself is increased in



each case. As to corn, the indications now are for a crop greater than in any previous year except 1880; while cotton is also ahead of all other years except that.

WE welcome as a sign of growing sanity in monetary matters, the editorial in the *Tribune* of the 11th instant on silver. It arrays the paper against both the silver and the anti-silver fanatics. Our contemporary abandons its talk about the value of silver being incapable of any determination but that of the open market. It says its value "will change every hour to all eternity, unless it can in some way be effectively remonetized; that is, transferred from its present condition as merchandise so as to become a recognized and necessary part of the money in use throughout the civilized world." This important distinction involves the rejection of the fallacy by which the anti-silver men have tried to prove that there can be no monetary future for this metal. It is the recognition of the fact that while the laws of demand and supply have their operation in the case of the precious metals as in every other commodity, the special form of demand created by monetization is the most important agency that can exist for the determination of the value of any metal.

A VERY painful case has occurred at Troy, in which the proprietor of a market-garden caused the death of two persons who had been trespassing on his property and stealing vegetables. They and their two companions had been without food or work, and it is found that they stole for the purpose of saving their families from starvation. One of them was shot and has died from his wounds; the other is believed to have been drowned in his efforts to escape from the shot-gun. The law always has refused to punish persons who steal under such pressure of hunger in themselves and those who are dependent upon them. And it never has vested in any person the right to take life in the defence of property. Yet there exists a feeling in many owners of property that they may proceed to any extremity in defence of their possessions. Nothing will correct this false impression until an example has been made of a few of these free distributors of cold lead. They need to be taught that the state values a human life at a higher rate than their cabbages.

An equally painful case occurred in this state a few years ago, when a man was drowned in the Allegheny river for the grave offence of stealing a few grapes out of a vineyard. A mob gathered and hunted him into the water, and frustrated his attempts to escape out of it, until death relieved him. This disposition to put proprietary rights above those of persons is a profoundly immoral tendency, and one which has threatened to become dominant in society, ever since the growth of wealth made its accumulation a general object of ambition. The law forbids and punishes the acts it leads to; but public opinion lags behind the law.

PARLIAMENT has been at last prorogued, with a Queen's speech which was a Tory manifesto and an electioneering document. We should have looked for no better than this from Lord Beaconsfield; but from Tories of the bluest blood such a breach of the proprieties was not to be expected. And it was not necessary. Everything has gone well for the Tories since they took office, except their own disagreements. The close of this Parliament finds them in good trim and excellent spirits, with well-grounded hopes of getting a working majority in the next Parliament, or at least of retaining office because their antagonists have not secured such a majority. Mr. Gladstone's clever stroke of policy has not done him much good, for his enemies have made such bold use of their brief tenure of office as promises them continuance in it. And his health is so bad that there is little reason to hope that the constituencies will hear from him in the coming campaign. He has been spending his time off the coast of Norway in a yacht.

THE Tories have appointed a commission to make an inquiry into the depression of business. The Liberals resisted the propo-

sal on the ground that it will encourage the belief that depression is due to causes which Parliament is able to remove. And Mr. Giffen and other Liberal economists refused to serve on the commission. Prof. Bonamy Price is the only economist who has agreed to accept an appointment. This seems to us very bad logic. If the Liberals could put their finger on the cause of the depression, it would be fair enough to assume that it is not one with which Parliament can deal, and that the appointment of a commission can only raise false expectations. But as they are just as much at sea in the matter as everyone else, it must be party zeal or fear of a Protectionist report that keeps them from serving. They certainly have both voted and served on commissions of this nature in past years, and have used them as a means of discrediting governmental action, when that was asked. The truth is that they are aware that the atmosphere is charged with elements unfavorable to their let-alone theories, and they are like men that walk along the side of a snow-covered mountain; they fear that any breath may bring down an avalanche.

THUS far the Liberals have suffered the most from the indignation at the exposures of gross immorality prevalent among the wealthier classes of London. It was supposed by many, especially in America, that the aristocracy were hit the worst. But it must be remembered that wealth in England is quite as much in the hands of those who have no pedigree as of those who have. If the kingdom were polled to ascertain the distribution of wealth, it probably would be found that the Liberals could buy out the Tories, although the Tories own the most of the soil. And it is the rich rather than the noble that are impeached by these disclosures. When the Liberals in the House were trying to silence Mr. Callan, the Home Ruler, the other day, that short-tempered gentleman declared that if they continued their jeers he would give the names of some of them who were personally interested in the exposures. The threat was followed by a dead silence. The country must have read of this, and it now hears that Sir Charles Dilke is in great danger of being banished from public life by being made the co-respondent in a suit for a divorce. This of course is a very different matter from the horrors which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been putting before the public, but it occurs at a time when it is sure to be associated with them. There is, it is true, a possibility that Sir Charles may clear his skirts. He is beginning to "show fight," and has written to the electors of the borough of Chelsea, which he represents in Parliament, a letter of denial which is declared to be straightforward and manly.

MANCHESTER means to have a seaport to herself, and to be independent of Liverpool and its docks. The bill to enable her to do this will be passed at this session of Parliament. To cut a ship-canal from Manchester to the sea will be a costly undertaking, but the second city in Great Britain can afford it, and will save much freightage by so doing. Manchester sets a good example to her Free Trade friends in her way of procedure. She does not ask the government to make a harbor for her, but makes it at her own expense. American Free Traders keep a reservation in their doctrine in favor of New York harbor. There is to be no collective action in behalf of industry, but the public money is to be spent in making New York easy and cheap of access for foreign goods. Manchester is consistent; she makes her own harbor and asks nothing of the national treasury.

FRANCE holds her general elections a month before those in England, but the political and governmental systems of the two countries are so mutually isolated that no one looks for any result in the one country to influence the choice in the other. The only question common to both countries is that of Protection or Free Trade, and that is not a party question in France, men of all parties being ready to unite in voting any duty that may be needed for the protection of any French industry.

The chief interest that attaches to the election in France is in watching the result of the *scrutin de liste*, which has been made

the mode of choosing deputies. Heretofore the deputies have been chosen by small districts; for the future they are to be chosen by large ones. It is as if we had abolished congressional districts and required the people of each State to elect or choose the whole delegation on a single ticket. As with us the effect of this would be to send to Congress large batches of members of the same way of thinking, so it is hoped in France that the new arrangement will put an end to the division of the Chamber of Deputies into a great number of small and cranky parties. The mistake made by the Republicans in their fight with Marshal MacMahon, in that they insisted that a ministry must resign as soon as it failed to command a working majority, has made ministerial government in France almost impossible. This new plan is expected to remedy the evil by consolidating the parties and making a permanent ministry possible.

SPAIN is entitled to the sympathy of mankind in the frightful prevalence of cholera in so many parts of the country. The virulence of the epidemic far exceeds anything that was seen in France last year, or even in Italy. Every traveler has remarked how unspeakably filthy the towns of Spain always have been within the memory of man. The diet of the people tends to the same result as their uncleanness. They are mainly vegetarians, as much from necessity as anything else. The country is far too poor to furnish good food to its scanty population; and the economic abuses of the aristocratic era still bear fruit in the depression of every industrial interest. The different parts of the peninsula are isolated by mountain ranges, which have been but slightly pierced by railroads. The resources of each district, unless it lie upon the seacoast, are its sole dependence. Underfeeding, and little artificial warmth in winter, must tell on the average of health, and leave the Spaniards open to epidemics, as more prosperous populations are not.

The evils of the pestilence are much aggravated by the absence of popular education, and the consequent superstition of the people. They resist every attempt to clean out the wretched lairs they live in; they attack the doctors for poisoning their patients; they give the local authorities no sort of coöperation in their efforts to stem the tide of death. And those very authorities are themselves of a low order of intelligence in such matters, as is shown by their long neglect of every sanitary precaution. So we are told of from three to four thousand new cases every day, and of a death-rate which is simply frightful.

OUR commercial commissioners have had a better reception in other South American States than in Chili. The devout president of Ecuador was most cordial in his response to our desire for closer relations, but very properly objected to the proposal that the Republic should change her tariff duties in our favor. The tariff of Ecuador lays heavy duties on imports for the sake of the revenue they bring, and she would find herself much embarrassed by a reduction of her income from this source. But the Republic would be glad to coöperate in the establishment of a steamship line to connect our ports on the Pacific with those of South America. And as the commissioners say, this is the true key to our commercial future in that quarter. We can have no trade till we have direct communication, and that by ships under our own control.

Guatemala was still more cordial, and quite ready for a congress of the American states, as the representative of a state system for this continent. The Republic offers to make any reasonable concessions in the matter of tariff duties, if these will have the effect of increasing her trade with the United States. Venezuela is friendly, but non-committal, as might be expected after the snub Mr. Frelinghuysen administered to those republics who had been too forward in accepting Mr. Blaine's proposals.

There is not one of these republics that does not owe its very existence to the barrier interposed by our country to European aggression. Many of them would have reason to rue the day that we allowed the Monroe doctrine to become a dead letter. But for

it, they would at this moment be the prey of France and Germany in their hunt after fields for fresh colonization. It is the United States that saves them from the fate of Madagascar and Tonquin. It is our veto that prevents England from converting every foothold conceded for commerce into the beginning of an empire. And while we have rendered this service without conditions asked of them, the fact that we have done so cannot but greatly modify our relations with them, as soon as we decide to have any.

THERE is a rumor that the six northern states of Mexico are secretly considering a proposition that they should unitedly secede from the rest of the Republic. It is said that discontent with the financial management of the Republic is the cause for the movement. Especially they resent the plan to assume the English debt again, in order to secure fresh loans from England. There may be a fragment of truth in this report; but it is one which needs strong confirmation from some authentic quarter. It falls in so exactly with the wishes of the little knot of Annexationists on our side of the frontier that it is not unnatural to suspect them of inventing the story. They have not shown so much scrupulosity in dealing with news on other occasions as to lift them above the suspicion.

#### MR. CURTIS ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

MR. CURTIS had not an easy task in his annual address to the National Civil Service Reform League. Those who have a relish for feats of intellectual rope-walking must have followed him through his task of making the most of Mr. Cleveland with a lively interest. The speech abounds with little qualifying clauses, whose object is to forestall criticism. That Mr. Cleveland is all that Mr. Curtis's fancy painted him, that the country has every reason to rejoice over the result of Mr. Curtis's desertion of the Republican party, and that the world is looking on with admiration at the homoeopathic doses of reform the administration has been taking,—these are the verities our orator has to lay before his brethren in the League. And yet at every step there come in small and brief statements, whose object is at once to warn Mr. Cleveland that he must do better still, and that the orator is doing his best for him, but dare not be held responsible for all his acts.

We do not find in Mr. Curtis that candor which is in accord with the lofty tone of the reformer. One of the first slips is his mention of Mr. Pearson as an instance of the faithfulness of the Administration in the matter of the Reform. Mr. Curtis knows that the reappointment to the New York post-office was made by Mr. Cleveland in compliance with the strongest personal pressure from himself and other bolting Republicans in that State, and that in making it the President distinctly told Mr. Eaton that it was an entirely exceptional proceeding, which was not to be regarded as a precedent to govern his future action. As such the bolters accepted it at his hands, acquiescing in it as an exceptional arrangement for their benefit. So their organ the *Times* announced it to be. And yet Mr. Curtis drags Mr. Pearson's name into the list to show how much Mr. Cleveland has done for reform.

Again, is it quite candid to tell the country that Mr. Cleveland appointed a Republican naval officer of the port of New York? The Republican party may be taken to be competent to define its membership; that has always been conceded to voluntary associations. Now there is no definition of Republicanism that will include Mr. Silas W. Burt, which has been accepted by the party. The very largest construction of Republicanism is that which includes all who voted for the last Republican candidate for the presidency. Even the Republicans of Massachusetts have refused to go farther than that. Col. Burt was a Republican once, as was Senator Doolittle, and Mr. Trumbull, and Prof. Sumner and Mr. Curtin and Mr. George William Curtis, were once Republicans. But he had ceased to be a Republican nearly a year be-



fore Mr. Cleveland appointed him, and he had shown his new faith by his works in doing his utmost to secure the election of the man who thus recognized his services.

So, again, in the account of the removal of Judge Robertson from the New York collectorship, it is said "the incumbents [of that post] have generally been local politicians, appointed primarily for party reasons and not because of any especial knowledge, training or fitness." This statement is nothing less than a libel upon the Collectors of that port. Under neither the Democratic administrations before the war, nor the Republican administrations since it, have the collectors been chosen after this fashion. They have been men of ability far greater than that of Mr. Hedden, whose nomination by Mr. Cleveland brings the promised land so much nearer Mr. Curtis's vision. And the small number of removals and appointments made by most of the recent incumbents of the office is proof enough of its comparative divorce from politics, even before the introduction of competitive examinations, and in places not governed by the Pendleton law since they were introduced.

Even Mr. Curtis gives us incidental proof of his own unfairness in this matter. He says that Mr. Cleveland "has promoted to the appraisership a deputy-appraiser, who had been for many years in service, and who is confessedly a thorough expert and master of the business, a Democrat wholly unknown as a politician." Now if the Custom-House has been administered by local politicians for party benefit, how comes it that a Democrat, even though "unknown to politics," has been found there to be promoted? But Mr. Curtis thinks to prove his case by recounting the circumstances under which the last collector was appointed by Mr. Garfield. Unless our memory has greatly misled us, Mr. Curtis, in the columns of the journal which he conducts, expressed his entire approval of Mr. Garfield's course in that matter, declaring that the collectorship was a political office, and was not to be controlled by the rules and principles of Civil Service Reform. So even he grows in his knowledge of what the Reform means.

Mr. Curtis lays down principles in justification of some of Mr. Cleveland's removals, which it will be useful to have put in the clearest light. The Republican naval officer and surveyor at New York were men above reproach in the discharge of their official duties. Their term of office had not yet expired. Yet they were displaced; and one of the leading members of the Civil Service Reform League became naval officer in place of a man who was not even an "offensive partisan." Here was a case for the League to prove its loyalty to its own principles by disciplining Col. Burt. Either he should have been required to refuse the office or he should have been expelled from its membership. But no; Mr. Curtis, speaking for the League, points to this appointment with especial glee. He is conscious enough of the inconsistency to seek about for an excuse for Mr. Burt's acceptance. It is substantially that if a Civil Service Reformer is put in when a disbeliever in Reform is put out, that is all right. By a necessary extension of this principle, the Civil Service Reformers ought to have a monopoly of the offices everywhere. The League makes a great outcry for republican equality in its resolutions. It demands that "offices not political ought to be open on equal terms to every citizen whose fitness shall have been ascertained by appropriate examination and practical tests." But when we turn from the resolutions to the practice of the League in keeping Col. Burt in its membership, and as this conduct is explained by its president in his applauded speech, we find this means something different from what the words seem to mean. It means apparently that the appropriate examination shall test the soundness of the candidate in the matter of Civil Service Reform, and that no others need apply. Who would not be a Civil Service Reformer, when he finds that the Reform has saving clauses for the benefit of all the members who want an office?

Mr. Curtis is especially triumphant over the great amount of attention the subject has been receiving in the last five months. He does not seem to have asked himself whether this was a

natural and therefore a permanent interest, or merely a factitious one growing out of a special conjuncture in our political stars. We are as much interested in the reform of our Civil Service as Mr. Curtis, and we want much more sweeping and thorough reforms than he and his friends are very likely to achieve. We should be glad to believe, therefore, that all the newspaper talk of this spring and summer stood for a genuine and lasting public concern about the matter. But we find no sufficient evidence of this. If we look back upon the circumstances of Mr. Cleveland's election, we see nothing in them to frighten the average politician into a faith in the reform. Mr. Curtis's bolt was but one of a dozen circumstances which conspired to defeat Mr. Blaine. Even that bolt was not brought about by Mr. Blaine's indifference to the Reform; its ostensible motive was objection to Mr. Blaine's record as a business man, and its true one the dislike of the Protectionist policy, for which he and the Republican party both stood. That Mr. Curtis and his friends preferred Mr. Cleveland because he was the better reformer, is a nice thing to say in League convention, and even to believe after the fashion in which people cherish pleasing delusions as to their own motives. But the politicians do not believe it, and they will not act on a belief they never entertained. Just at present they see that the Reform has its innings, but they know there is nothing in it to divert permanently the current of our politics, which follows in much deeper and more important channels. And when the change comes, the chance of effecting a genuine and permanent reform will have passed away, having been wasted by Mr. Curtis and his friends of the League.

#### THE RAILROADS AND THE STATE.

IF it be conceded that the judicial decisions defining the relation of the railroads to the state are not all wrong, and that they do not call for a sweeping and complete reversal, then it must be conceded further that the time is at hand for some sensible action upon the basis of that body of law. The principle settled by it is that the railroads are not private property, but property held in trust for public use, and permitted to charge a reasonable sum for that use. They belong, not simply to the holders of their capital stock, but primarily to the state, for the convenience and accommodation of those who compose the state—the people. The corporations which constructed them, or which have since acquired their control, are bodies politic created for such a special purpose, and subject to all the peculiarities, the conditions, restrictions, and limitations, of their creation.

Among these peculiar features is, firstly and chiefly, the public trust. It is very commonly lost sight of. Acting upon the not unnatural supposition that business operations so vast, so influential, and so profitable must be the outcome of a high condition, if not an exclusive rank, the managers of the railways have not merely proceeded as a private person might do in the conduct of their affairs, but have done what no private person would dare to do. They have not merely overlooked the fact that they were obliged by the law to act in all respects as a trustee for the public, but they have in too many instances really acted to the serious damage of their trust.

It has now been twelve years since this subject received a thorough, and, upon the whole, a very judicious and fair consideration in this State. The Constitutional Convention of 1873, compelled by its importance to take it up, and to attempt its adequate treatment, put into the fundamental law provisions which go to the root of the matter. The several sections of Article XVII. are in fact sweeping. They cover all the points where abuse exists. They define the relations of the railroads to the state in language which fully establishes and fixes their condition of trusteeship, and binds them to the duty of serving without discrimination the public convenience. If any one unacquainted with the case will turn to the Constitution, and read carefully the twelve sections in which the subject is treated of, he will be surprised, perhaps, to see with what fulness of care, and to what an extent of detail, the Consti-

tutional Convention dealt with the whole subject. In the language of Judge Black, speaking in behalf of the public, the seventeenth article "concedes to us all the rights we ask, puts the flag of the Commonwealth into our hands, and consecrates our warfare."

Yet the strange fact remains that though the Constitution requires that its provisions shall be put into operation by the Legislature, this requirement has remained null and void for more than a decade. Neither party has seriously attempted to perform the duty required; both have, in fact, willingly used their power to prevent such a performance. Yet the words of the Constitution are express—

"The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

Nothing could be more distinct or more emphatic. But the General Assembly has failed to regard the mandate. The Republican Convention of the State has declined to insert a declaration in its platform calling for this simple performance of a plain duty. It is a melancholy instance of neglect of duty, and the time is certainly near at hand when neglect will no longer be tolerable. Taking the case of Pennsylvania, simply, it is plain that the adjustment of the relations of the railroads and the public must be made on the basis of the Constitutional requirements.

#### FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

IT is now remarked very cheerfully by the newspaper which the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee conducts, that the internal revenue in Pennsylvania will be collected hereafter exclusively by Democrats. This is the result of the removals and appointments in that branch of the service. The collectors have been changed, and they have at once changed their subordinates. All of the men removed were Republicans; all of the men appointed are Democrats.

The Philadelphia places of importance, except the Post-Office, have undergone the same process. General Hartranft, who was commissioned last winter by President Arthur for a term of four years, is by no means allowed to serve it out. He is suspended, and a Democrat put in his place. The appraiser, Major Moore, who has served with exceptional zeal and ability for sixteen years, filling a most arduous position for a very moderate salary, is suspended, and a gentleman without any experience in the duties of the place appointed. At the Mint, ex-Mayor Fox, unqualified in nearly every particular beyond the honesty of his intentions, has succeeded the thoroughly experienced Colonel Snowden. In the Pension Agency, General Davis has displaced Colonel Norris, who had been there but a few months.

It is not to be said that these changes cause surprise. Nobody is astonished. They are not strange. They are the natural outcome of the election of Mr. Cleveland. They differ, it is true, from what had been anticipated by some trustful persons who thought that the way to Civil Service Reform lay through the camp of the Democratic party, and who followed the advice of certain gentlemen to bolt the Republican nominations. But those who had known anything of the composition of American parties, indulged no such anticipations. They felt sure that the success of the Democratic candidates would mean a "clean sweep." That this would be effected instantly, at the Fourth of March, they did not undertake to say, but that it would be made as rapidly as public opinion and the convenience of the new administration would permit, they were entirely certain. What has happened and is happening in Pennsylvania therefore excites no lively remark.

At the same time the truth of history requires this to be said: That no adequate reason existed for the changes that have been made. Without exception the displaced officials were competent and honest. It is not alleged that they were derelict. In most cases,—perhaps in all,—no ground of removal is alleged, at all,—not even that of "offensive partisanship." In the case of General Hartranft, for example, the unreasonableness of his removal is everywhere conceded, except upon party considerations. It is

said that he is a fit man, that he has experience, that he has done the work honestly,—but that he is a Republican, and the President wishes a Democrat to have the place!

And thus we move. It will be some weeks, perhaps some months, before the "sweep" is completed in Pennsylvania, but it will go on until there is nothing left to qualify the fact that it has been "a clean sweep." Whether this will leave any vestige of Civil Service Reform alive in the national service, here existing, may then be considered.

#### EXCESSIVE RAILROAD LIABILITIES.

GENERAL J. H. Devereaux no long time since appeared before the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, with certain recommendations in reference to the railroad system of the country. His views are based upon the conviction that the railroad managers are powerless of themselves to remedy the evils of the existing system, and certainly while so large a part of the mileage and capital of our railways is in the hands of receivers, competition tends to drag solvent companies into bankruptcy in spite of all the efforts of their managers. But if the trouble be simply an impotency of directorship to agree upon a basis of rates for transportation, that difficulty might be met either by a commission having administrative functions, as proposed by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, or by one having judicial powers simply, as recommended by Mr. Simon Sterne, of New York. Under these commissions the remedy would come indirectly and slowly. Either species of commission would be intended to protect travelers and shippers from discriminating charges not founded upon the cost of transportation, and hence, by making the cutting of rates between competitive points more difficult, and an act entailing serious reductions in local rates, would protect the companies themselves from the consequences of reckless rivalry.

But Mr. Devereaux's scheme is much more radical. It contains two leading points, one relating to the capitalizing of the road, and the other to its administration. It is of the first of these that we wish here to speak. Mr. Devereaux would have the plans of all new roads and their branches approved by a state tribunal; all shares paid for in cash, and bonds not exceeding the amount of capital stock invested with the same voting power and stripped of the right of foreclosure. The practical effect of such a measure would be to make these bonds simply a preferred stock, and to wring the water out of the original liabilities of new railways.

It is an open secret, or rather there is no pretence of secrecy, that the shares of the railways built within the last twenty years in nearly every part of the United States have gone as a bonus to subscribers to bonds, or at all events have not been a direct means of calling the amount of capital they represented into the treasury of the companies. Of course the design of thus distributing the shares has been to stimulate the subscription for bonds by giving the subscriber a speculative interest in the future of the road. And the result has been speculation to the full. The system has worked badly in many respects, and while it is probable that if this plan of raising money had not been adopted, the mileage of the country would be much less than it now is, and certain that the volume of railway securities would be hardly more than half their present amount, it is also sure that the securities in existence would be secure to an extent that would rejoice most investors instead of filling them with apprehension.

To illustrate the point more exactly: a year or two ago the circulars of the Mexican Central Railway were sent out offering to subscribers for bonds in blocks of \$5,000 or multiples thereof, a similar amount of the capital shares and \$1,000 worth of income bonds, all for a sum less than the face value of the first mortgage bonds. These circulars were printed and freely issued, and what is more they were issued by a board highly respected for its prudence and integrity. They are mentioned not as implying anything unusual in the management of this road, but because we have the circulars at hand, and because they represent the modern American system of writing up the liabilities of recent railroads. By other processes of watering, the securities of older roads have been brought into a high state of dilution.

In the very bad years for railways following 1873, according to Poor's Manual, the net earnings of all the railways in the United States, for several years hardly fell below 3.5 per cent. on their liabilities. Had the liabilities of the railways of the country been limited to the actual cash expended upon them, their net earnings would have paid all interest charges and a dividend to the shareholders. Of course in taking up the question as one of aggregates, all distinction between good and weak lines is lost sight of, and the inference can by no means be made that all the companies in the country would have proved solvent on a cash basis of construction. But the aggregate does show that even with the rapid



and abnormal growth of railway mileage, investments would have been generally profitable on a cash basis, and that nothing has been gained by bonus building, as the liabilities in excess of money receipts have generally proved unremunerative.

A gentleman long familiar with the facts furnishes the statistics, which are soon to be published, for the following statements. The Union Pacific Railway Company controls, of auxiliary and tributary lines, a mileage of 3656.4, which cost \$116,874,766. This makes the cost per mile to be \$31,967. Of its own proper mileage there was on Jan. 1, 1884, 1,834.8, and its liabilities at that date were \$157,391,639, exclusive of \$47,407,552 government subsidy bonds with unpaid accumulated interest. This gives a total of liabilities of \$204,799,192, over \$111,700 per mile, and three and a half times as much as the average cost of its subsidiary lines, and twice as much as the average cost per mile of railways in the United States. This company held \$67,935,422 in the securities of these auxiliary roads, which cost it \$42,480,053, and on this investment it earned 4.8 per cent. in 1883, but this is only 3 per cent. on the face of the securities. This means that the securities are only worth about half their nominal value. It can be said that by and by these roads will undoubtedly earn enough to bring their securities to par, but such an expectation seems hardly to warrant piling up the liabilities of a company to the highest point they will bear, for it is not easy to see why a 12 per cent. dividend on a hundred dollars should not work the same result in the market as 6 per cent. on two hundred.

In the original government surveys of lines of Pacific railways the route on the 39th parallel was deemed of impracticable expense, although the Denver and Rio Grande has overcome the more difficult engineering problems. Four other routes called for a mileage of 7,406, and were liberally estimated to cost \$541,181,265, or \$74,423 per mile. At the close of 1883 the six companies actually occupying the routes on the parallels surveyed by the government, had a mileage of 8,108, and their liabilities, including government subsidy bonds and accrued interest on them, except the interest due by the Central Pacific, were \$770,696,434.71, or over \$95,000 per mile. This statement does not include the proceeds from the sales of land, which on one of the lines had reached over \$17,000,000.

The same authority who furnishes the above figures says that the Pacific Railways of the United States had, Jan. 1, 1884, a mileage of 12,903, or more than one-tenth of the total for the whole country, that their cost was \$54,000 per mile, and that they had net earnings of thirty millions which they paid out for interest and dividends in the preceding year. This gives 4.3 per cent. on the actual cost, and yet the shares were quoted the last week in July at from 21½ to 50½ for the highest.

We have now shown for a very large class of railroad investments, that watering their liabilities does not increase the actual value of securities upon the market. It has driven large numbers of companies into bankruptcy. The insolvency of some threatens the solvency of others, because a sound corporation of this kind cannot compete with a bankrupt one. Nor is this all. The plan of loading a railway with liabilities exposes it to raids and extortions. It is always possible to establish a competitive road for something like the actual cost of construction, and schemers will undertake to do so simply to compel the heavily burdened company to buy them off. Moreover, companies whose securities are put upon a speculative basis from the start are apt to fall into the hands of managers who would rather run them to speculative exhaustion than to care for the permanent value of the property. The remedy for this tremendous mistake is difficult now to find. If the courts and creditors reorganize bankrupt roads on a solvent basis, that would be a ruinous blow to competing solvent companies. Congress cannot touch this question under its constitutional powers except in the Territories, and to bring each State of the Union to a common legislation to compel shares to be paid for in cash seems hopeless in the face of the strong opposition that would be made. General Devereaux offers, in order to meet the difficulty, that no new roads should be built without the approval of the State. Investors could do more than any one else, if they would get over susceptibility to speculative hopes, and refuse to put their money into corporations which did not put their shares on the market for *bona fide* cash subscriptions.

D. O. K.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE death of Lord Houghton, better known to literary people as Richard Monckton Milnes, was announced from London on the 11th inst. He was born June 19, 1809. Lord Houghton was a person out of the ordinary. Not a great man in any particular, he had notable abilities in several directions, and withal a vigorous independence of character. He was a warm advocate of popular education, he inclined to protectionist views in the midst of England's Free Trade extremism, he insisted with vigor on the free-

dom of conscience, and in his pamphlet on "The real Union of England and Ireland," he advocated concurrent recognition by the state of the Protestant and Catholic churches. He gave the unification of Italy his cordial support, and during the American civil war, he had the sagacity to see that the interests of civilization lay in the maintenance of the Union. His poetry chiefly appeared between 1840 and 1849; it was the work of his earlier manhood. His visit to this country, in 1875, was the occasion of a cordial welcome.

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The second part of the eleventh volume of the Journal of the American Oriental Society contains, in addition to the proceedings for 1882-1884, articles on "The Cypriote Inscriptions of the Cesnola collection in New York," "The Arabic Bible of Drs. Eli Smith and Cornelius V. A. Van Dyck," "A manuscript Syriac Lectionary," and "The Greek Stamps on the Handles of Rhodian Amphoræ, found in Cyprus and now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York," by Dr. Isaac H. Hall; "The Professed Quotations from Manu found in the Mahabharata," by Edward W. Hopkins, of Columbia College; "The Unaugmented Verb-forms of the Rig and Atharva Vedas," by Prof. John Avery, of Bowdoin College; "The Northern Barbarians in Ancient China," by W. A. P. Martin; and "The Position of the Vaitana-Sutra in the Literature of the Atharva-Veda," by Prof. M. Bloomfield, of Johns Hopkins University.

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LITERARY circles could not fail to take a lively interest in the announcement, made a short time ago, that a new magazine of the highest class would shortly appear in New York, under the direction of Messrs. Chas. Scribner's Sons. After some intimations by newspaper "interviews," that it was not agreeable to that house to have such an announcement made, the following paragraph appears in the *American Bookseller*:

We are authorized to state that the report that a new monthly magazine is about to appear, under the auspices of Messrs. Scribner's Sons, is utterly and entirely unauthorized.

But this appears to leave the matter in just the same situation it was before. The *American Bookseller*, it will be observed, does by no means deny the statement; it simply says it was not authorized.

\* \* \*

THE French Senate has joined the Chamber of Deputies in reenacting the curious old measure of the Revolution, by which the nation undertakes to care for and educate the seventh child of needy families. The appropriation for the purpose, \$80,000, does not seem to be a very large sum, but it is sufficient on the economical scale of French life among the poorer classes to aid a large number of families. An average of twenty dollars a year would probably be a fair measure of the amount of assistance.

\* \* \*

BUT the most interesting side of such a measure is the effect it is likely to have on future political and social conditions in France. The intent is, of course, to encourage larger families, to maintain the increase of population, and so to make the French nation strong for its contests with other nations. But this result must be accomplished by stimulating the increase of the poorer class, to whom the benefits of the law are distinctly restricted. How, then, will this affect the relation of the class of rank and riches to the class of poverty and struggle? Every aid to the increase and maintenance of the latter necessarily strengthens it for the encounters of life, and these, especially in an old country like France, are a social conflict of varying conditions,—now in comparative moderation, but at other times fierce and embittered; and never entirely ceasing. So far, then, as this measure aids the nation, it aids the struggling class, and adds to the weight on that side. If it should show anything of results in future, they will be in the direction of more democratic conditions.

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SOME time ago New York secured as its Commissioner of Public Works a genuine Bostonian named Squire. Mr. Squire was very naturally impressed with the prevalent illiteracy of the people of New York, as compared with his townsmen on the shore of Massachusetts Bay. Feeling himself to be a providential missionary of culture, he proceeded to labor for the dispersion of the surrounding darkness. He began by adorning the City Hall with inscriptions in verse written by himself. As the old Greeks found Apollo "the worst of poets," so the New Yorkers abused the tuneless Squire for the badness of his verses. There is a strong presumption that these were very good, having been written by a Bostonian. But perhaps they were like Emerson's Brahma, too deep for the intelligence of the New Yorkers, whose taste is not of the highest, nor their understanding in such matters of the acutest order. It is also not improbable that local literary jealousies



had something to do with their scorn of these poetical inscriptions. At any rate posterity lost something, for the order went forth from Mayor Grace that Commissioner Squire should erase his verses, and write no more on the public buildings.

THE New York *World* closed its subscription for the statue of the Liberty pedestal on Tuesday last, and naturally enough indulges in a little glorification on the occasion. The *World* has raised a hundred thousand dollars in about five months, mostly contributed in small sums, over a hundred and twenty thousand separate amounts having been received. It is a good work, well done, and if not within the ordinary sphere of legitimate journalism, is none the less commendable, since it was clearly enough necessary for some one to make an extraordinary exertion in behalf of the fund. The *World* deserves and should receive the hearty congratulations of press and people.

#### PARISIAN LITERARY NOTES.

PARIS, July, 1885.

DURING the summer months one generally sees but one novel in everybody's hands, whether at the seaside resorts or in the mountains. Zola, Daudet, Goncourt, Ohnet and even Claretie have in turn been the lucky authors of the novel of the season. This year for some reason or another there is no "novel of the season." Daudet will not publish his "Tartarin en Suisse" until November; Goncourt has made a vow to write no more novels; Zola's new book on the artistic world of Paris has still to be written. As for the other popular favorites they have missed the mark this time, and so left open the door to outsiders.

Will the lucky outsider be a foreigner? Why not? Mr. Marion Crawford's novel, "Mr. Isaacs," has just been translated into French (1 vol. Dentu), with a preface by Henry Houssaye, and with the recommendation of Mme. Bentzon that Mr. Crawford is the most brilliant of the young American novelists, and "Mr. Isaacs" his most deliciously original masterpiece. The French critics who have spoken of the book do not however entirely ratify this unreserved appreciation. "The American novelists," says one critic, "seem to be thirty years behind their French contemporaries. Implacable realism has not yet crossed the ocean. Happy Americans who are still amused by tales!" The critic in question, who is nevertheless familiar with the writings and practices of the theosophists, regards Mr. Crawford's book as a work of pure fancy; and such works are not much in favor in modern France. Doubtless the French will return to the creations of fancy; the dream and the fairy tale do not in themselves displease the critic. "Indeed," he says, "the system which maintains that the novel must necessarily be a study, and that reality alone is worthy of interesting us, seems to be a cruel aggravation of the curse pronounced by God against man after the first sin. If by the cleverness of his narrative and the magic of his style a novelist persuaded us for a few minutes that Ram Lal could really make a big fig tree grow up in five minutes out of a single seed, we should be amused as much as by any other narrative. Only nowadays this task needs more cleverness and magic than ever before. In spite of ourselves we are of our times; after so many realistic novels we find it hard to accept the supernatural. If the author does not help us to deceive ourselves, if his inventions are not legitimated by the qualities of art which they give him the opportunity of employing, we remain cold. Is it the fault of the American writer or is it the fault of the translator? The execution of 'Mr. Isaacs,' as it appears in the translation, is colorless and heavy. What! Mr. Crawford has been to India and he cannot give us one touch of vibrating and living color on this marvelous country!"

Some cosmopolitan wit has said that there are three systems of colonization: to have colonies and colonists, which is the English system; to have colonists but no colonies, which is the German system; to have colonies but no colonists, which is the French system. The affairs of Tonkin, Cambodia, Tunis and Madagascar, and their recent discussion in the French chamber have naturally produced a considerable crop of argumentative pamphlets. One of the best of these is "Les colonies nécessaires,"—Tunis, Tonkin, Madagascar, by a sailor." (1 vol. Ollendorf). The author leaves aside economical and political considerations, and examines the question purely from the military and maritime point of view. First and mainly he attacks the French prejudice that territorial increase beyond the seas would be an element of weakness in case of war. The greatest danger for France would be the participation of England in a continental coalition directed against France. The author then goes on to show that such a coalition, which is always possible so long as the English can enter it without great risk for their commerce or their colonies, becomes altogether improbable if France can do damage to her commerce and colonies. These two points established, the author proceeds to examine the conditions of modern maritime war as modified by the necessities of

coaling stations. The permanent action of cruisers is limited to a zone of a thousand miles from their basis of operations and victualing stations. England possesses a regular series of these stations within this average limit of distance along the road to India by way of Suez and by way of the Cape alike, so that the free circulation of her war ships is assured. France on the other hand could not depend on her old possessions in India, Cochin China and Reunion as victualing stations: their smallness in territory and population would make them an easy prey to the enemy, whereas the vast territory of new French Indo-China and of Madagascar, when once they are organized, will offer both for offence and defence sufficient resources. The author of this pamphlet concludes that the rational colonial policy of France consists in taking advantage of all occasions favorable to acquiring preponderant positions on the globe, whence the fleet can hold in check, if need be, the naval power of England.

In "Les grands maîtres de la littérature Russe," (1 vol. Oudin) M. Ernest Dupuy has studied very carefully, both from the literary and the scientific point of view, the works of Gogol, Tourgueneff and Leon Tolstoi. The latter's book, "War and Peace," which has at last become known to the French, thanks to the tenacious propagandism of Tourgueneff, is examined with peculiar attention. This is the first book of really serious as well as appreciative criticism that has yet appeared in France on modern Russian literature.

Lanfrey's complete works, published by Charpentier, have just been enriched by two new volumes containing the "Correspondence" of the historian, edited by the Comte d'Haussonville. The first letters are dated 1844, and the last 1877, the year of Lanfrey's death. The two volumes are exceedingly curious; they contain very many acute and prophetic political views, always expressed in the most correct French style; and yet their publication will do no good either to the talent or the reputation of Lanfrey. Poor, sickly and ambitious, Lanfrey from his earliest years began to regard life as a combat, and at once stiffened himself for the fight. His letters show him ever distrustful; at the age of eighteen he describes the Revolution of 1848 as seen in the provinces, with the coolness of an old diplomatist and with superior irony. In the midst of that great explosion of hope, faith, love of liberty and justice which characterized 1848, Pierre Lanfrey remained unmoved, without enthusiasm, without pity, without youth. He appears at this delightful age of 18 to have despised men and to have hated women, whom he pronounced to be "profoundly maleficent creatures." After the success of his first books Lanfrey changed his views with regard to women, and became a kind of Rousseau *des salons*, with more dignity and less amiable weaknesses. Under the Empire Lanfrey played an important rôle in the opposition, and after the Revolution, and in return for his criticisms, Gambetta offered him the prefecture of Lille, and Thiers made him ambassador at Berne. The curious thing is that these letters are full of the bitterest depreciation of all the men who served Lanfrey and who acted as friends towards him. Thiers and Gambetta are covered with insults by him; Taine, Sainte-Beuve, Mérimée, Villemain, Dufaure, Mignet, are all blackened and villified by his epistolary pen. Indeed, after laying down these two volumes, we no longer shall speak of Lanfrey as the austere but as the sour and jealous Lanfrey.

M. Richard Lesclide, whom nature appears to have singularly adapted to his sycophantic functions, was for many years the secretary and literary valet of Victor Hugo. M. Lesclide noted day by day the slightest event and incident of the poet's daily life, the remarks that were made at table, and the anecdotes and stories which Victor Hugo used to tell. All these notes M. Lesclide now publishes under the title of "Les Propos de table de Victor Hugo." (1 vol. Dentu). The name of Hugo will still have force enough to sell the book, which is by no means interesting or amusing.

Some English journal has announced that M. Sardou has written a play called *Anselma* for the Austrian actress Mme. Janisch, and that he intends shortly to visit America to see his play produced. M. Sardou has declared these statements to be pure inventions.

TH. C.

#### REVIEWS.

OUTLINE STUDY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By George M. Steele, LL. D., Principal of Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Pp. xvi. & 195. New York: Chautauqua Press, C. L. S. C. Department.

C. L. S. C. we take to mean Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. This book was prepared to meet the needs of the great number of persons throughout the country, who are associated in a kind of home university, with Chautauqua as their summer centre, and with some common help to whom they all can appeal in case of difficulty. We can congratulate the members of this novel body on the quality of their text-book in political economy. Dr. Steele is a gentleman who has had experience in teaching the subject.



As president of the Lawrence University of Wisconsin, it fell to him. Since his removal to Wilbraham he has been occupied in adapting his teaching to a somewhat younger class of students; and finding no book that struck the less mature students at the right angle, he has prepared this, not only with reference to Chautauqua, we presume, but with reference to other institutions which require a very clear and simple text book.

Dr. Steele is one of the students of political economy who have discovered the significance of Henry C. Carey's work in this field. He starts from him in the first place, while acknowledging obligations to Profs. Walker and Jevons. Yet he throws his work into a form more like the form of the English school than is usual with Mr. Carey's disciples. He has four books: Production, Consumption, Exchange and Distribution. We do not quite see the naturalness of this orthodox arrangement, but we must admit that Dr. Steele has handled it very well, and manages to bring the various subordinate topics into their places with much felicity. His introductory chapter, which precedes the four books, contains his definitions of the most important terms, and locates the science itself as that part of social science which deals with the production and distribution of wealth. Value he defines as "Man's estimate of the amount of sacrifice requisite to the attainment of a desired object." This probably will suit well enough for the author's own uses of the word, but it is too subjective to cover all the current and well authorized uses. When for instance Mr. Giffen discussed "the great fall in values of the last ten years," how would it do to substitute Dr. Steele's definition for the word values in that expression? It seems to us that it would be awkward, and that Mr. Carey's definition is better and more scientific. But this is a matter of terms only. In all the main points, and especially in taking the cost of reproduction, and not that of production, as a limit of price, Dr. Steele has the right idea. His is the political economy of a live and not of a dead society.

Dr. Steele everywhere insists that man is the subject of political economy, and not commodities. He takes the individual man as the atom of industrial society, but he finds that society based on the variety, not the uniformity, of these atoms. It is because men differ from each other economically, and not because they resemble each other, that they are associated industrially. Hence his insistence on the necessity of varied industry; and he dissents from the theory of the new school, which argues that this can be supplied by an industrial differentiation of functions among the nations, rather than among the individuals in each nation. This is the notion M. Laveleye puts forward in his "Elements." Dr. Steele disproves it, not only by arguments from the experience of mankind, and the reason of things, but by a happy quotation from the veteran Free Trader, Jean Baptiste Say.

His handling of the question of Protection and Free Trade is judicious. He presents in two chapters the chief arguments of each school, using mostly the very words of their representatives. And then he follows up each with a comment of his own. He thinks the Protectionists have overworked the labor argument; he admits that the condition of labor in Europe and America is very different, but as our better paid labor is more efficient than that of Europe, he doubts whether, in the absence of Protection, our wages would fall as low and our laborers be degraded. We so far agree with him as to think that the Tariff is not the primary cause of the better condition of our laboring classes. But we also think that in the absence of the Tariff, the other causes would be so clogged in their operations that the American workingman would lose heavily. But after all concessions, he comes to the same result as the whole scope of his discussion will suggest, viz., that "to such a nation as our own especially, far more good than evil would come from a judicious application of the principle of restriction." He takes the same course of giving both sides and leaving the decision to the students, in what he says of the bi-metallic question.

As we should have expected, Dr. Steele everywhere keeps the ethical aspects of economic questions in full view. Yet this is not done obtrusively. There is no preaching or even moralizing. As a disciple of Mr. Carey, he is less embarrassed by distressing economic problems in regard to labor than are the orthodox economists. He sees the law of equalization of condition at work for the benefit of all. And he treats with calmness and fairness the irritating problems which are connected with this question. But we think he has not put the whole case in favor of strikes, even from the moral point of view. No doubt the highest morality teachest the submission to injury in so far as to repress all malevolent passions against the author of the injury. But it does not forbid resistance to injury in the spirit of justice and humanity. It rather implies that that is a duty. And a strike may be the discharge of such a duty. It may be at least the assertion of the strikers' manhood, where submission to injustice might have been the surrender of self-respect. It is not therefore the rousing of bad blood that is the only moral aspect of the question.

Whether Dr. Steele has gone beyond other writers in simplifying his subject, there is room to doubt. We do not think his readers of the Chautauqua Literary Circle will find him too difficult or abstruse. They generally are not beginners in their interest in such a subject. But we think the first book in political economy for the use of schools is yet to be written, and that it will be more concrete and more imaginative than this book. We gladly welcome this excellent text-book, however, as filling a vacant place, and as certain to do good in disseminating sound views through very large sections of the community.

R. E. T.

COREA, WITHOUT AND WITHIN. By William Elliot Griffis. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication. Pp. 315.

Although in the form of a Sunday-school book, and ostensibly written to awaken interest in foreign missions, this excellent little work is one of research and information far beyond the requirements of either purpose. Ever since President Grant despatched Admiral Rogers and Commissioner Low in 1871 to Corea on a mission to open her ports by treaty, this country has had a peculiar interest to Americans. As it was to the honor of the United States to open Japan to peaceful commerce, so the same honor was sought by our government in Corea, and, with some stains on the process, as the storming of the forts on the Han river, was obtained. Three years ago a treaty of amity between the two countries was signed, and Admiral Schufeldt's agency in the matter is too recent to be forgotten.

Corea is called the "Hermit Kingdom," yet the policy of exclusion began comparatively late in its history, as it did in that of China and Japan, and for like reasons. This little work consists of two parts. The first half is an annotated translation of the diary of Hendrick Hamel, a Dutch voyager, and a patron too of New York, who, with thirty-five others was wrecked on the Korean island of Quelpart in 1653, and after fourteen years of mild captivity escaped. The second half is a well analyzed description of the country, its inhabitants, its civilization and its arts. So well is this work laid out and so thoroughly done, that it seems like an expanded encyclopædia article, and the information is down to date. From Mr. Griffis's account, the Coreans are far from being a ferocious or barbaric people. They have on the contrary proved a hospitable and gentle people, and so unwarlike that they have submitted to the inroads of Tartars, Mongols, Chinese and Japanese, and long paid tribute to both the latter people at the same time. Their method of maintaining their isolation is curiously illustrated by the circumstances of Hamel's captivity, who with his fellow voyagers was maintained at the expense of the king, with only such surveillance as might prevent their escape.

At the time of Schufeldt's mission in 1883, the progressive party which seeks its alliances with Japan, while the conservatives are friendly to China, gained predominance at the court, and Corea seemed likely to follow the example of Japan in hastening to conform its manners and methods to western civilization. Among the many interesting points briefly but clearly and intelligently set forth in this book, we can notice but two or three. It is somewhat surprising to find Corea credited with the possession of gunpowder, breech-loading guns and movable type before they were known at all in Europe. It is also a curious matter for reflection to learn that the traders of the country were the greatest friends to a policy of seclusion, the motive being to keep business in their own hands, they being a kind of Pariah caste in the land, anxious to enjoy the influence and profit of their calling without competition.

One of the most admirable chapters is Mr. Griffis's discussion of Korean art, in which he reiterates views which he has already published in the *Century* magazine. He regards Japanese art as founded upon that of Corea, whence it was imported. He finds also decided Persian forms of art in both Korean and Japanese productions, and traces out the methods of commerce between these countries, and concludes that Persia stood in the same relations to the art work of the nations on the Yellow Sea as to Greece.

This book of unpretentious form is one for the reading of studious and thoughtful persons. It exhibits to us a people hitherto but slightly known, and it does its work skilfully and well.

D. O. K.

THE SONG CELESTIAL, OR BHAGAVAD-GITA, (From the Mahabharata), Being a Discourse between Arjuna, Prince of India, and The Supreme Being under the form of Krishna. Translated from the Sanskrit Text by Edwin Arnold, M. A., author of the "Light of Asia," etc. Pp. 185. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Mr. Arnold here gives us a second translation from the Mahabharata, his "Indian Idyls" being the first. It was announced, we hope without authority, that he meant to turn into English verse the whole of this gigantic epic. His literary talent, what-



ever its limitations, is capable of much better use than this. With this translation he closes his rendering of all that European scholarship has judged worthy of reproduction in Western forms. The Mahabharata is not the production of a single author. Such episodes as "Nal and Damayanti" and this of the Bhagavad-Gita, are enough to show by what different men this huge mountain of literature was piled up at various times; and it by no means follows that because these two are worthy of our attention, the rest is of value. We know the rest only in outline and analysis, and that is enough to quench our curiosity.

This poetical version is the fourth rendering of the Bhagavad-Gita into English, and all of the earlier three have been reprinted in America. That by Mr. Davies we reviewed in THE AMERICAN of December 6th, 1882. We there spoke of the importance of the poem as an expression of a very lofty monotheistic mysticism, tinged to some extent with Indian pantheism indeed, but with more points of resemblance and sympathy with Western religious thought than any other work in the classic literature of India. It constitutes the highest point reached by the literature of philosophy in Eastern Asia, before the incoming of Western civilization.

Mr. Arnold is therefore not on such novel ground for the English reader as in some of his earlier work. That his mastery of the technique of his art is not perfect, we may concede to his critics. Even his vocabulary is loose at times to an extent that marks his difference from his master Tennyson. But after all deductions he makes oriental poetry more readable than any other writer who has attempted it in English. Take for instance the opening of section XVI., in Davies' prose and Arnold's verse:—

"Fearlessness, purity of heart, continuance in the devotion of knowledge, almsgiving, self-restraint and sacrifice, solitary reading, penance, uprightness, etc."

"Fearlessness, singleness of soul, the will  
Always to strive for wisdom; opened hand  
And governed appetites; and piety  
And love of lonely study; humbleness,  
Uprightness, heed to injure nought which lives,"

and so on. We take this as showing the amount and degree of skill with which Mr. Arnold deals with a comparatively dry and unpoetical passage, and makes even such a passage possible to his readers, not by literal reproduction but by adaptation. He undertook a most difficult task, when he set himself to render Hindoo philosophy into Tennysonian poetry; and he has achieved a much higher degree of success than we should have thought possible.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE publishers of the Earl of Lytton's "Glenaveril" have reconsidered their idea of issuing the poem in separate "Books." The three concluding books have been put forth in a single volume, and "Glenaveril" is now complete. Our remark upon the poem as a whole can in nowise differ from the impression we have aimed to convey of the value of the opening instalments. The credit of a certain verse-making facility may be granted the author, but lovers of genuine poetry will plod these 15,000 lines in vain. Told in prose by a skilled writer, "Glenaveril" might have had a measure of success, though even in that shape it would have fallen short of the best of current novels, like Mrs. Alexander's "A Second Life" and Lucas Malet's "Colonel Enderby's Wife,"—but as poetry, even as verse, it is nought. It is in such fashion as this Lord Lytton's poetry draws out its mortal length:

The character of Jonathan Eckermann  
(Whom all his friends, and many friends had he  
In many countries, called Herr Jonathan),  
Was, like his fortune, in no small degree  
A happy product of American  
Shrewdness, combined with German honesty.

Is there no German shrewdness, or 'American honesty? But let us lay no stress on such minor matters; it is the lack of poetical elevation in this work that has been to us a matter of concern. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

We have received from the Presbyterian Board of Publication two books of what may be called religious narrative, which have somewhat more of variety and interest than usually characterize works of their class. "Choh Lin, the Chinese Boy who became a Preacher," by Rev. J. A. Davis, is declared to be practically a true story although it has almost the tone—for western ears—of romance. Choh Lin is, and has been for twenty years, a Christian minister, mostly connected with the Amoy mission of the Dutch Reformed Church. The story, which was for the most part taken from Choh Lin's lips by Mr. Davis, gives the Chinaman's ideas of the power of the Christian religion, together with many quaint and instructive details of life in that strange land. "The Hastings; or Finding the Shining Path," by Helen B. Williams, is a religious domestic tale, in which the interest centres in a family in difficulties,

which is restored to comfort by the courage and goodness of a daughter of the house. It is a wholesome and entertaining little tale, and entitled to remark for its superiority to the average of Sunday-school fiction.

The assurances given in the preliminary announcements of the "Directory of the Antiquarian Booksellers and Dealers in Second-hand Books, of the United States," (C. N. Casper, Milwaukee, Wis.), to which we have from time to time directed notice, are made fully good in the neat volume which has now reached the public. This novel "Directory" has a double value—for those concerned in the second-hand book business, and for the inner circle of book-lovers, collectors who can only expect to find the treasures they seek in the by-ways to which Mr. Casper gives the clue. In addition to the matter promised in the announcements, the "Directory" includes a full list of the most practical bibliographies of the American, British, German and French book trade and literature; a list of trade journals and literary papers for booksellers; hints for finding of author, title, publisher, size and price of books, etc. The "Directory" proper contains 400 addresses, arranged both alphabetically and by states, and with notes giving the specialties of the various houses, etc. Mr. Casper is to be congratulated on the completeness with which his useful and interesting labors have been accomplished. The Directory is sold only by subscription.

"Struck Down," by Hawley Smart, is a detective story of the average sort, briskly written, but with nothing new either in idea or incident. The family likeness between stories of this class is rather remarkable—perhaps the most remarkable thing about them. There is the usual innocent victim of circumstances, and our old old acquaintance the detective, one more variation of *Inspector Bucket*, in "Struck Down," while the rest of the machinery follows the approved order. The opening chapters seem to promise something different, having a hint or flavoring of Mr. Stevenson's "Treasure Island;"—but this anticipation is speedily lost. Mr. Hawley Smart knows, no doubt, where his account lies, but he ought to do better work than this. (D. Appleton & Co.)

#### ART NOTES.

THE Art Age has the following announcement: At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Academy of Design, it was decided to take charge of the exhibition of American Art at the American Exhibition, opening in London, May 1, 1886. The Commissioner-General, Mr. John Gilmer Speed, has found the proposition of the Council satisfactory, and the arrangements for the exhibition will be in its hands. The grounds selected for the exhibition are twenty-two acres between Earl's Court and South Kensington, and particularly accessible by different lines of railway. The Fine Art Gallery covers an acre, and makes the segment of a circle between Richmond and Warwick roads. A more suitable time for an exposition of American art one could rarely find, since to the large numbers that will doubtless be attracted is added another element drawn thither by the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, that takes place at the same time at Albert Hall. With regard to the transportation of pictures and works of art, the usual arrangements obtain; that is, free of cost and fully insured, and returned free, if not sold, to their owners.

Mr. Allen Redwood, whose illustrations of the war papers in the *Century Magazine* have added so much to his reputation, has gone South to study the places connected with the military operations described in articles to be illustrated by himself in connection with others. Mr. Redwood's knowledge of military matters, combined with his literary instincts and wide range of experience, added to a good technique, qualify him peculiarly for the work on which he is now engaged.

Mr. David Neal, though long a resident of Munich, has a well earned reputation in this, his native country, and is especially held in high esteem in Philadelphia. It had been hoped that his visit to America would be of some duration in this city, but this hope has been disappointed by his return to Germany on the 5th inst. He has been so overworked here that he is fairly running away for rest. Since his arrival, in February last, he painted no less than sixteen portraits, which is at the rate of three every month, working time. Speaking of his commissions he recently said: "I have really been so constantly occupied since I have been in America that I have had no opportunity of visiting the exhibitions or mingling with the painters, and consequently can form little idea of the progress made in American art of late years. I have had three sitters a day almost continuously, and have been obliged to retire from sheer weariness, at 8.30 o'clock, night after night. I hope next winter, if I return, to have more leisure to meet American artists and connoisseurs."



Mr. Smalley, in the *Tribune*, has the following respecting the famous "Dulwich Luncheon." The luncheon at Dulwich College last Thursday is a festival which had a singular origin. The Royal Academy has a right to choose once a year a certain number of pictures out of the Dulwich Gallery, to be copied and studied by students of the Academy. It is the duty of the Burlington House authorities, moreover, to inspect the Dulwich pictures yearly, and see whether they are properly cared for. The visitors who came out for these purposes used to regale themselves at the inn hard by on bread, and cheese, and beer, the only luxuries then to be had in what was, at the time and for long after, a very rural spot. A lady who lived in Dulwich and saw how plainly the great men fared, left a sum of money in her will to supply them each year with a good meal. The sum grew, and it is out of the income of this legacy that the Governors of Dulwich College are now able to provide the elaborate feast to which every July they invite the President and Council of the Royal Academy, and some other guests.

While General Grant was serving as Secretary of War, during the administration of President Johnson, his portrait was painted for the War Department by William Edgar Marshall. In his personal reminiscences Mr. Marshall says: "His face was not one that would impress the ordinary observer as having any remarkable traits of character about it. Using the artist's acumen, I soon discovered that beneath the stolid expression of his physiognomy there were all the elements of a really great man. He impressed me, as I became better acquainted with him, as a man of strong convictions: as one who never acted until he had counted all the cost. When he had once fairly made up his mind that it was right for him to follow a certain course of action, the conclusion became a duty and a conviction."

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# COMMUNICATIONS.

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Truly yours,

J. M. S.

Philadelphia, August 12.

## GENERAL GRANT.<sup>1</sup>

MANY of the motives which actuated him, and the sources of strength employed in the putting forth of his singular powers, will never be fully understood, for, added to a habit of communing much with himself, was a modesty which always seemed to make him shrink from speaking of a matter so personal as an analysis of his own mental powers, and those who knew him best sometimes understood him the least. His most intimate associates often had to judge the man by the results accomplished, without comprehending the causes which produced them. Even to the writer of this article, after having served with the General for nine years continuously, both in the field and at the Presidential Mansion, he will in some respects always remain an enigma. His memoirs, written on his death-bed, to be published only after his decease, furnish the first instance of his consent to unbosom himself to the world. In his intercourse he did not study to be reticent about himself; he seemed rather to be unconscious of self. When visiting St. Louis with him while he was President, he made a characteristic remark showing how little his thoughts dwelt upon those events of his life which made such a deep impression upon others.

Upon his arrival a horse and buggy were ordered, and a drive taken to his farm, about eight miles distant. He stopped on the high ground overlooking the city, and stood for a time by the side of the little log house which he had built partly with his own hands in the days of his poverty and early struggles. Upon being asked whether the events of the past fifteen years of his life did not seem to him like a tale of the *Arabian Nights*, especially in coming from the White House to visit the little farm-house of early days, he simply replied, "Well I never thought about it in that light."

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ever its limitations, is capable of much better use than this. With this translation he closes his rendering of all that European scholarship has judged worthy of reproduction in Western forms. The Mahabharata is not the production of a single author. Such episodes as "Nal and Damayanti" and this of the Bhagavad-Gita, are enough to show by what different men this huge mountain of literature was piled up at various times; and it by no means follows that because these two are worthy of our attention, the rest is of value. We know the rest only in outline and analysis, and that is enough to quench our curiosity.

This poetical version is the fourth rendering of the Bhagavad-Gita into English, and all of the earlier three have been reprinted in America. That by Mr. Davies we reviewed in THE AMERICAN of December 6th, 1882. We there spoke of the importance of the poem as an expression of a very lofty monotheistic mysticism, tinged to some extent with Indian pantheism indeed, but with more points of resemblance and sympathy with Western religious thought than any other work in the classic literature of India. It constitutes the highest point reached by the literature of philosophy in Eastern Asia, before the incoming of Western civilization.

Mr. Arnold is therefore not on such novel ground for the English reader as in some of his earlier work. That his mastery of the technique of his art is not perfect, we may concede to his critics. Even his vocabulary is loose at times to an extent that marks his difference from his master Tennyson. But after all deductions he makes oriental poetry more readable than any other writer who has attempted it in English. Take for instance the opening of section XVI., in Davies' prose and Arnold's verse:—

"Fearlessness, purity of heart, continuance in the devotion of knowledge, almsgiving, self-restraint and sacrifice, solitary reading, penance, uprightness, etc."

"Fearlessness, singleness of soul, the will  
Always to strive for wisdom; opened hand  
And governed appetites; ar.d piety  
And love of lonely study; humbleness,  
Uprightness, heed to injure nought which lives,"

and so on. We take this as showing the amount and degree of skill with which Mr. Arnold deals with a comparatively dry and unpoetical passage, and makes even such a passage possible to his readers, not by literal reproduction but by adaptation. He undertook a most difficult task, when he set himself to render Hindoo philosophy into Tennysonian poetry; and he has achieved a much higher degree of success than we should have thought possible.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE publishers of the Earl of Lytton's "Glenaveril" have reconsidered their idea of issuing the poem in separate "Books." The three concluding books have been put forth in a single volume, and "Glenaveril" is now complete. Our remark upon the poem as a whole can in no wise differ from the impression we have aimed to convey of the value of the opening instalments. The credit of a certain verse-making facility may be granted the author, but lovers of genuine poetry will plod these 15,000 lines in vain. Told in prose by a skilled writer, "Glenaveril" might have had a measure of success, though even in that shape it would have fallen short of the best of current novels, like Mrs. Alexander's "A Second Life" and Lucas Malet's "Colonel Enderby's Wife,"—but as poetry, even as verse, it is nought. It is in such fashion as this Lord Lytton's poetry draws out its mortal length:

The character of Jonathan Eckermann  
(Whom all his friends, and many friends had he  
In many countries, called Herr Jonathan),  
Was, like his fortune, in no small degree  
A happy product of American  
Shrewdness, combined with German honesty.

Is there no German shrewdness, or 'American honesty? But let us lay no stress on such minor matters; it is the lack of poetical elevation in this work that has been to us a matter of concern. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

We have received from the Presbyterian Board of Publication two books of what may be called religious narrative, which have somewhat more of variety and interest than usually characterize works of their class. "Choh Lin, the Chinese Boy who became a Preacher," by Rev. J. A. Davis, is declared to be practically a true story although it has almost the tone—for western ears—of romance. Choh Lin is, and has been for twenty years, a Christian minister, mostly connected with the Amoy mission of the Dutch Reformed Church. The story, which was for the most part taken from Choh Lin's lips by Mr. Davis, gives the Chinaman's ideas of the power of the Christian religion, together with many quaint and instructive details of life in that strange land. "The Hastings; or Finding the Shining Path," by Helen B. Williams, is a religious domestic tale, in which the interest centres in a family in difficulties,

which is restored to comfort by the courage and goodness of a daughter of the house. It is a wholesome and entertaining little tale, and entitled to remark for its superiority to the average of Sunday-school fiction.

The assurances given in the preliminary announcements of the "Directory of the Antiquarian Booksellers and Dealers in Second-hand Books, of the United States," (C. N. Casper, Milwaukee, Wis.), to which we have from time to time directed notice, are made fully good in the neat volume which has now reached the public. This novel "Directory" has a double value—for those concerned in the second-hand book business, and for the inner circle of book-lovers, collectors who can only expect to find the treasures they seek in the by-ways to which Mr. Casper gives the clue. In addition to the matter promised in the announcements, the "Directory" includes a full list of the most practical bibliographies of the American, British, German and French book trade and literature; a list of trade journals and literary papers for booksellers; hints for finding of author, title, publisher, size and price of books, etc. The "Directory" proper contains 400 addresses, arranged both alphabetically and by states, and with notes giving the specialties of the various houses, etc. Mr. Casper is to be congratulated on the completeness with which his useful and interesting labors have been accomplished. The Directory is sold only by subscription.

"Struck Down," by Hawley Smart, is a detective story of the average sort, briskly written, but with nothing new either in idea or incident. The family likeness between stories of this class is rather remarkable—perhaps the most remarkable thing about them. There is the usual innocent victim of circumstances, and our old old acquaintance the detective, one more variation of *Inspector Bucket*, in "Struck Down," while the rest of the machinery follows the approved order. The opening chapters seem to promise something different, having a hint or flavoring of Mr. Stevenson's "Treasure Island;"—but this anticipation is speedily lost. Mr. Hawley Smart knows, no doubt, where his account lies, but he ought to do better work than this. (D. Appleton & Co.)

#### ART NOTES.

THE Art Age has the following announcement: At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Academy of Design, it was decided to take charge of the exhibition of American Art at the American Exhibition, opening in London, May 1, 1886. The Commissioner-General, Mr. John Gilmer Speed, has found the proposition of the Council satisfactory, and the arrangements for the exhibition will be in its hands. The grounds selected for the exhibition are twenty-two acres between Earl's Court and South Kensington, and particularly accessible by different lines of railway. The Fine Art Gallery covers an acre, and makes the segment of a circle between Richmond and Warwick roads. A more suitable time for an exposition of American art one could rarely find, since to the large numbers that will doubtless be attracted is added another element drawn thither by the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, that takes place at the same time at Albert Hall. With regard to the transportation of pictures and works of art, the usual arrangements obtain; that is, free of cost and fully insured, and returned free, if not sold, to their owners.

Mr. Allen Redwood, whose illustrations of the war papers in the *Century Magazine* have added so much to his reputation, has gone South to study the places connected with the military operations described in articles to be illustrated by himself in connection with others. Mr. Redwood's knowledge of military matters, combined with his literary instincts and wide range of experience, added to a good technique, qualify him peculiarly for the work on which he is now engaged.

Mr. David Neal, though long a resident of Munich, has a well earned reputation in this, his native country, and is especially held in high esteem in Philadelphia. It had been hoped that his visit to America would be of some duration in this city, but this hope has been disappointed by his return to Germany on the 5th inst. He has been so overworked here that he is fairly running away for rest. Since his arrival, in February last, he painted no less than sixteen portraits, which is at the rate of three every month, working time. Speaking of his commissions he recently said: "I have really been so constantly occupied since I have been in America that I have had no opportunity of visiting the exhibitions or mingling with the painters, and consequently can form little idea of the progress made in American art of late years. I have had three sitters a day almost continuously, and have been obliged to retire from sheer weariness, at 8.30 o'clock, night after night. I hope next winter, if I return, to have more leisure to meet American artists and connoisseurs."



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In the field there were constant visitors in camp, ready to circulate any intimations of the commander's movements, at the risk of having such valuable information reach the enemy; in the White House, every encouraging expression to an applicant for favors was apt to be tortured into a promise, and the President naturally became guarded in his intercourse with general visitors. When questioned beyond the bounds of propriety, his lips closed like a vice, and the obtruding party was left to supply all the subsequent conversation. These circumstances proclaimed him a man who studied to be uncommunicative, and gave him a reputation for reserve which could not fairly be attributed to him. He was called the "American Sphinx" and "Ulysses the Silent," and he was popularly supposed to move about with sealed lips.

When accompanying him through New England the summer after the close of the war, it was soon seen that the stories of his reticence had preceded him. The trip was the first of those grand ovations with which he was always greeted by the people through whose communities he traveled. The train stopped for a few minutes at a small town in Maine, and the people, as usual, took the opportunity of extending a greeting, and delivering their words of welcome. As the General stood in the doorway of the rear car, a tall, gaunt-looking woman elbowed her way through the crowd till she got near the platform. Here she stopped, and put on a pair of spectacles with glasses in them that looked about as big as the lenses in large telescopes, and taking a good look at the General, said, gasping for breath as she spoke, "Well, I've come down here a-runnin' right on the clean jump, nigh on to tew mile, just to git a look at the man that lets the women do all the talkin'."

His style was clear and terse, with little of ornament. He used Anglo-Saxon words much more frequently than those derived from the Greek or Latin. He seldom indulged in metaphor, but when he did employ a figure of speech it was original and graphic, as when he spoke of the commander at Bermuda Hundred being "in a bottle strongly corked," or alluded to our armies at one time moving "like horses in a balky team, no two ever pulling together." His style inclined to the epigrammatic without his being conscious of it. There is scarcely a document written by him from which brief sentences could not be selected fit to be set in mottoes or placed upon transparencies. As examples may be mentioned: "I propose to move immediately upon your works;" "I shall take no backward step;" the famous "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer;" "Let us have peace;" "The best means of securing the repeal of an obnoxious law is its vigorous enforcement."

The appreciation of music was to him a lost sense; the musician's score was a sealed book. He used to say he knew only two tunes: one was "Yankee Doodle," and the other wasn't. In the days when he was received on all occasions to the music of brass bands, he would say with mock pride that he really believed he had added a third tune to his repertoire—"Hail to the Chief!"

When the head-quarters were pitched at City Point, at the time the armies sat down in front of Richmond and Petersburg, a general officer who commanded the brigade stationed at that place wanted to do something that would afford the commanding General especial delight, so he sent the brigade band over to the head-quarters to play while the mess were dining. About the third evening the General remarked: "I've noticed that the band always begins its 'noise' just about the time I am sitting down to dinner and want to talk." A staff officer at once went to suppress it, and see whether it could be made to obey an order to "cease firing." The broad-belted band-master was puffing with all the vigor of a quack-medicine advertisement. His eyes were glued to his music, and it was not so easy a task to attract his attention. Like a sperm-whale, he had come up to blow, and was not going to be put down till he had finished; but finally he was made to understand that, like the hand-organ man, he was desired to move on. With a look of disinclination on his countenance he marched off his band to its camp, feeling that Mozart and Beethoven had lived in vain.

General Grant was created for great emergencies. It was the magnitude of the task that called forth the powers by which he mastered it. In ordinary matters he was an ordinary man; in momentous affairs he became a giant.

When performing the routine duties of a frontier camp there was no act to make him conspicuous above his fellow-officers, but when he wielded corps and armies, the great qualities of the commander flashed forth, and his master-strokes of genius placed him at once in the front rank of the world's great captains.

When he hauled wood from his little farm and sold it in St. Louis, with all industry he did not drive as advantageous bargains or make as good a living as most of the farmers about him; but when he came to cope with the diplomats of Europe in conducting the intricate negotiations which resulted in forcing a satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims, he put forth abilities which showed from the start that the matter was in the hands of a master. When conducting the business of his store in Galena his financiering was hardly equal to that of the average country merchant, but when a message was to be sent to Congress that would puncture the fallacies of the inflationists, and throttle by a veto the attempt of unwise men to cripple the finances of the nation, a state paper was produced which commanded the admiration of every believer in a sound currency. He could collect for the nation fifteen millions from Great Britain; he could not protect his own personal savings from the miscreants who lately robbed him in New York.

His methods in warfare all bore the stamp of originality and ingenuity. His success depended upon his powers of invention rather than adaptation. The fact that he has been compared at times to nearly all the great commanders of history is the best proof that he was like none of them. He saw that the art of war as practiced in Europe, with its open country, macadamized highways, and densely populated states, would not answer for America, with its dense forests, impenetrable swamps, difficult rivers, mud roads, and sparse population. He found the necessity of devising an American system of warfare applicable to the conditions surrounding him, and while it had been part of his education to study the instructive lessons de-

rived from the great European campaigns, yet he never wasted time in trying to fit a European square peg into an American round hole.

The importance of celerity in action was always uppermost in his mind. There was a spur in the heel of every order he sent. No one could "feed a fight" more rapidly, that is, rush fresh troops promptly to the spot where they were needed. Every point gained was tenaciously held, and the enemy never recaptured an important position which had once been wrested from them.

General Sherman once made a very fair criticism when he said, in his graphic way, and with his crisp style of expression: "Grant always seemed pretty certain to win when he went into a fight with anything like equal numbers. I believe one great reason why he was so much more successful than others was that while they were thinking so much about what the enemy was going to do, Grant was thinking all the time about what he was going to do himself."

## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. T. H. DARWIN is making progress with the biography of his father, which it is expected will prove a book of very exceptional value. It will contain an account of Darwin's method of research, and in it the public will have, for the first time, a true picture of the great naturalist's home and daily life.—Mrs. Caroline H. Dall's "What We Actually Know About Shakespeare," to which we have made some reference, and which Mrs. Dall is about bringing to a finish, is intended as a sort of text-book for the use of schools, and to offset the prevailing idea that nothing is known about Shakespeare.—Lucien Wolf's carefully projected "Old Jewish Families" will relate at length the histories and traditions of all the important Jewish families in England, as well as of many obscure families possessing interesting histories or remarkable genealogies. Mr. Wolf has received the assistance of the principal members of almost all the families concerned.—"Popular Government" is the title of an important new work by Sir Henry Maine, to consist of four essays—the Progress of Popular Government, the Nature of Democracy, the Age of Progress, and the Constitution of the United States.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. will publish this autumn a three-volume edition of Van Laun's translation of "Gil Blas," with numerous etchings by Laulauze.—John Wiley & Sons, New York, are about publishing the first part of Ruskin's autobiography, "Præterita."

A subject which has lain dormant for some time has been revived by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., in connection with the "Journals of General Gordon at Khartoum." In a circular letter addressed to the editors of newspapers, the publishers make a very fair appeal, requesting that the extracts given in reviewing the book should be confined within reasonable limits, believing that "any excessive quotation, as distinguished from comment, would tend to diminish the sale of the work." It is evident that among reviewers the practice of adding to the pith of their notices, and at the same time reducing their share of actual work, by the introduction of long quotations, is largely on the increase. This is a remarkably easy method of "reviewing," but it is very unjust to authors and publishers.

A timely article on the historical associations connected with General Grant's burial place at Riverside Park, will be published in the *Magazine of American History* for September.—One of the most notable utterances regarding General Grant is likely to be that promised in the September *Harper's*, from the pen of Gen. Horace Porter. Gen. Porter was on Gen. Grant's staff during most of the war, and was one of his private secretaries when he became President.

Colonel Parker Gillmore has written a work on Bechuanaland and the adjacent territories.—Mr. Thomas J. Wise has in preparation a bibliography of Shelley.—Henry Colton, of the Bengal Civil Service, has prepared a work entitled "New India," or India in transition.

Victor Hugo's literary will, dated 1875, appoints Maurice, Vacquerie, and Lefevre literary executors. He desires that his manuscripts be published in three series: first, completed works; second, unfinished works; and third, sketches and fragments. He leaves \$20,000 to defray expenses, and allows the executors a commission of 5.25 and 50 per cent. of the net profits on the different categories. The executors, however, announce in the *Rappel* that while they joyfully accept the task, they will not touch the profits, which will be devoted to various monuments.

Laura E. Richards, author of "The Joyous Story of Toto," is a daughter of Julia Ward Howe.—Mr. Austin Dobson is preparing the article on George Cruikshank for the "Dictionary of National Biography."—Mr. F. Opper, one of the artists of *Puck*, has written and illustrated a humorous book for boys, having for its subject the "Dime Museums."—The London *Spectator* proclaims Matthew Arnold "one of the greatest, perhaps the very greatest of our elegiac poets." It thinks Mr. Arnold has written a half dozen poems of this order that are superior to Gray's "Elegy."

The New York *Ledger* has begun the republication of a series of letters giving a history of General Grant's early life, written in 1868 by the General's father.—Mr. Lawrence Hutton's "Literary Landmarks of London" is praised by the *Academy*, which finds it "most natural that the need of such a book should be supplied by an American."—The Glasgow Ballad Club is about to issue its first publication, consisting of ballads, lyrics and translations, contributed by members of the club.—Madame de Kalomine has formally denied the authorship of the novel "Roland."

The London *Academy*, speaking of Dr. Hammond's "Dr. Grattan," says: "Mr. Hammond's heart is in the right place, nor is his head far wrong, and we thank him for his pleasant and improving entertainment." One of the English papers was impressed by Dr. Hammond's familiarity with medical matters, being evidently unaware that he was once Surgeon-General of the United States Army.

The *Athenæum* is authority for the statement that "a subscription list is being formed in England with a view to presenting a free-will offering to the American poet, Walt Whitman."—Of Mrs. Piatt's "Irish Garland," the *Saturday Review* says: "It contains one poem, 'The Gift of Tears,' which for deep-hearted suggestiveness and concentrated pathos might have proceeded



from Mrs. Browning. The kinship we claim for it is no light thing, and it is not lightly claimed."—Mary Nunez, an actress, who a few years ago was a favorite of the New York stage, is reported to be the author of the successful new novel called "The Story of Mary."

Hon. Lewis Wingfield has nearly completed a novel dealing with the last years of Walpole's administration; it is announced to be a study of manners and morals in the period just prior to the death of Queen Caroline, and the heroine is an actress under Colley Cibber and Wilkes's regime. Quite unexpectedly to the world at large, the announcement is made that General John A. Logan has a book of war experiences ready for the press. The chances are that it will be a very interesting work. It will probably, in some important issues of fact, take General Sherman's "Memoirs" to task.—Major Ben Perley Poore has completed his descriptive catalogue of government publications. It is about the size of Webster's quarto dictionary, and gives the titles of 60,000 books or pamphlets published by the congressional and the executive departments of the government from 1776 to 1881.

Helen Hunt Jackson ("H. H.") the talented and favorite poet and novelist, is reported to be lying mortally ill at San Francisco. The errand which took her to California was twofold—philanthropic and literary. President Arthur had appointed her a special Indian commissioner, and the Century company had engaged her to write a series of Pacific Coast papers. Mrs. Jackson is a daughter of the late Professor N. W. Fiske of Amherst. Her first husband was Major E. B. Hunt of the engineer corps; her present husband, who is with her in San Francisco, is a Denver banker. (Since the above lines were in type, a dispatch from San Francisco dated the 12th, announces Mrs. Jackson's death. Her real trouble was cancer of the stomach.)

W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, has prepared a list of "References to Political and Economic Topics", to accompany a course of lectures given in that city.—Mr. Stedman's article, "The Twilight of the Poets," in the September Century, is to be the closing one of his series. It enumerates most of the poets now active, men and women of the middle and younger generation.—Rev. I. George Edmundson is at work on a book whose aim is to prove that Milton was largely indebted in the composition of "Paradise Lost" to his Dutch contemporary, Joost Von Den Vandel.

It is admitted by the London Saturday Review that pirating of the works of American authors is practiced to a lamentable extent by English publishers, though it does not believe American authors suffer from piracy so much as their English brethren. The remedy, however, it holds to lie within the hands of the Americans. "The passage of the brief, simple, and direct bill introduced into the Senate of the United States by Senator Hawley, would stop," it says, "all future pirating of American authors in Great Britain, and at the same time stop all future pirating of English authors in the United States."

Dr. Ginsburg has completed his work on the Massorah, (the fourth volume being in press), and will now as a result of his labors edit a Revised Massoretic text of the Old Testament.

The Religious Tract Society of London will in the fall publish a little book on Assyria and the Assyrians, by Prof. A. H. Sayce.

Hjalmar Edgren, a pupil of Prof. Whitney's, and recently elected Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Nebraska, has prepared a Sanskrit Grammar for Trubner's series.

The Society of British authors have nearly completed their Tariff Bill for the consolidation of the copyright laws. When a favorable opportunity occurs the Bill will be introduced to Parliament by a member whose name carries great weight on both sides. The support of many other members is looked for, and in several cases promised. It is not, however, likely that anything will be attempted in the present Parliament.

*Paper and Press* is the title of a new monthly journal devoted to the interests of the printing and stationery trades, published at 21 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.—A magazine recently started in Lowell, Mass., has the original title, *The New Moon*.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Current, held last week, the financial statement showed the total net earnings of the year to be a little over \$7000; the management was re-elected for the ensuing twelve months.

### DRIFT.

—It is interesting to know that a club for ladies has just been organized in New York. A house will be rented and furnished in the autumn, and as soon thereafter as possible the club will be thrown open to members. A capable staff of servants is to be maintained, and tea, coffee, and such other light refreshments as the house committee may decide upon, will be served to the ladies when called for. The best home and foreign periodicals and papers will be taken and placed in a room to be used exclusively as a reading room. There will be a reception-room also, in which members may meet non-members. The club-house is to be open daily from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Each member pays an entrance fee of \$25, and an annual subscription of the same amount, the latter payable in advance, on the first day of December in each year. The board of governors, which is to control the affairs of the club and elect its members, will have power, by a two-thirds vote, to assess members individually in a sum not exceeding twelve dollars in any one calendar year. The number of resident members of the club is not to exceed three hundred, but the board of governors will have the power, by an affirmative vote of not less than eleven of its members, to increase the number to five hundred.

—The Savannah News (Dem.) is not impressed by the demonstrations against the Civil Service Act. It calls attention to the fact that the people take no part in them. "The only opposition," it says, "comes from the office-seekers and the politicians, because they cannot get the offices as fast as they want them."

—"With Justice Field," says the New Orleans States, (Dem.) "we believe that if Mr. Cleveland's administration is a success he will be re-elected, but if not, no Democrat can be elected in 1888."

—The Portland (Me.) Press, of a recent date, says: "No sincere prohibitionist who is accustomed to travel about the streets of our city, possessed of two tolerably good eyes, or even one and a disposition to use it, could feel any satisfaction with the way Mayor Deering has been enforcing the law for the past three or four weeks. It is a notorious fact that during encampment week all kinds of liquor were sold, and with very little concealment, at all the hotels and saloons that have been accustomed to deal in liquor. The agency was closed by order of the mayor, so that the rum shops enjoyed not only the illegitimate trade, but the legitimate also. It is a fact, too, patent to everybody who has taken the trouble to use his eyes, that liquor has been freely dispensed ever since."

—During the recent passing visit of Albert Bierstadt, the famous American artist, to Carson, he was interviewed by a representative of the Appeal. Bierstadt said he was bound for Inyo county by some trail not yet selected, over the Sierra range. He had spent much of his life in the woods, and loved to get away in the mountains with his sketching outfit, and the "best of all wheeled vehicles," the mule. During his trips in the mountains he had become very fond of botany, and had made large collections of pine cones and seeds of the grand mountain trees, and sent them to England and Scotland. They had been planted and were growing splendidly. The coniferous pine of California would, before many years, adorn the parks of England, and he took great pleasure in feeling that these trees, the monuments to his long mountain journeys, would be standing a hundred years from now.—Virginia City Enterprise.

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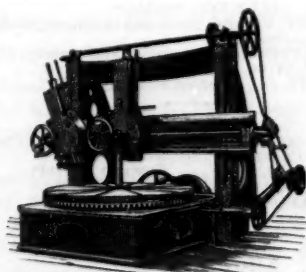
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